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FORTY-FIFTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Lawrence City Mission.

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PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,  
**OCTOBER 27, 1904.**

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Charity Should Do Five Things.

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS., 1904.





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LAWRENCE BINDERY CO. PRINT.



LAWRENCE, MASS., 1904.

# LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Organized, March, 1859.

Incorporated, June, 1876.

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PRESIDENT,	-	-	WALTER E. PARKER.
VICE-PRESIDENT,	-	-	JAMES I. MILLIKEN.
TREASURER,	-	-	CHARLES H. LITTLEFIELD.
AUDITOR,	-	-	HENRY L. SHERMAN.
SECRETARY,	-	-	CLARK CARTER.

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## MEMBERS FOR 1904-1905.

Barlow, Richard R.	Milliken, James I.
Barrell, William A.	Mooers, Elijah M.
Bevington, Thomas	Moses, Kirke W.
Bruce, A. B.	Mculton, Rev. Arthur W.
Buzzell, Jonathan Y.	Mueller, Rev. Geo. C.
Carter, Rev. Clark	Northrup, Rev. Albert G.
Collins, Lewis P.	Page, Rev. F. H.
Couch, Albert I.	Parker, Walter E.
Earle, Rev. C. C.	Philbrick, Wm. E.
Farr, Franklin	Porter, Frank L.
Flanders, Frank B.	Robjent, Rev. Thos. S.
Forsyth, John	Selden, George L.
Gibbs, Rev. William E.	Shattuck, Joseph
Gould, Edward S.	Sherman, Frank A.
Green, Rev. George F.	Sherman, Henry L.
Hall, George W.	Silsbee, Francis H.
Hartshorne, W. D.	Smerdon, James
Hinchcliffe, W. J.	Smith, Rev. Frank D.
Humphries, C. J. R.	Smith, George A.
Ingram, James	Stone, Andrew C.
Kress, Herman	Summersby, Walter H.
Kunhardt, George E.	Twiss, William D.
Lamprey, A. A.	Twort, Rev. W. J.
Littlefield, Charles H.	Varney, Justin E.
Lord, John T.	Warren, Rev. William
Lovejoy, Rev. George E.	Webster, Henry K.
Mank, Rev. H. G.	West, Rev. Julius P.
Marble, Rev. Wm. H.	Wolcott, Rev. W. E.
Marshall, Rev. Charles P.	Wood, Rev. Henry
McAlpine, William T.	Woods, Rev. William
McDuffie, Frederick C.	Wylde, Harry

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Office—206 Essex St.

Hours—9 to 10 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.

# THE ANNUAL MEETING.

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The Annual Meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held on Thursday, October 27. The following officers were elected:—

PRESIDENT,	-	WALTER E. PARKER.
VICE-PRESIDENT,		JAMES I. MILLIKEN.
SECRETARY,	-	CLARK CARTER.
TREASURER,	-	CHARLES H. LITTLEFIELD.
AUDITOR,	-	HENRY L. SHERMAN.

The following names were added to the list of membership: Herman Kress, Walter H. Summersby and Rev. William Warren.

The report of the Secretary was read, discussed, amended and adopted as the report of the Mission. With the report of the Treasurer it is here given:



## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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The outlook from the office windows of the Lawrence City Mission is not extensive. But the interests considered in the office touch lives in many lands. Needs are here described in foreign tongues; and cases often have to be studied with the aid of an interpreter. A woman just arrived from Syria lost her baggage in New York and comes here to learn how to recover it. She is effectively directed, and in due time receives her belongings. A woman from Austria lost her husband and daughter. They have been detained in the immigration office because afflicted with the contagious trachoma, and returned to their native land, while she has been blindly hurried on to her destination, arriving in Lawrence alone and friendless. Her difficulty is relieved by application here. Inquiry here also results in returning a blind boy to his relatives in Prince Edward Island; and a young Armenian, failing in consumption, has just been started on his home-sick journey to his parents in Turkey. One day a college graduate asks how to investigate the responsibility of an offer to teach in Texas, and soon a workman applies for advice about going to Baltimore to look for work in rebuilding the burnt district. Each inquirer is given authentic information. The investigating habit has brought familiarity with methods and opportunities.

One day is presented the problem of the respectable widow with three little children; how to keep her strong, courageous, independent. The next day is found the harder problem of the widow with four children, who is idle, intemperate, inefficient; what to do to save the mother from herself and the children from their mother; and whether it

is not possible to save the family without separating its members. Crowding into the consideration of these problems comes the pitiable need of a mother of a large family whose husband has been hurt and taken to the hospital. Her story is hardly told when another woman calls for advice or aid because her husband, who earns good wages, leaves her and her children to suffer while he squanders his living on drink or women or gambling.

Men also have their troubles: "My wife is ill. Can you tell me of a woman whom I can trust to nurse her and to care for the house while I am at work?" "Where can I get board for my children? My wife has gone away with another man." "Where can I get work? New machinery causes me to be no longer needed at the place where I have worked for twenty years." "My health is failing. I am no longer able to do hard work. Can you get me a light job so that I can keep my family together?"

And the children have their troubles. Sometimes they come to tell their own story, and sometimes neighbors or parents appear in their behalf. Children who are working inquire what their rights are when drunken parents take their pay and neglect to clothe and feed them.

Neighbors report cases where children are cruelly abused or neglected. Parents ask how wayward children can be restrained and rescued. The mother who is not a wife seeks shelter from shame for herself and her babe. From several sources comes the question, how to protect children from the cupidity of their elders who compel them to work in violation of the laws concerning the employment of children in factories.

The problems are varied. The work required is interesting. It tires, and at the same time inspires, the worker. But the office is not kept open in the interest of the mission-

ary. The public who pay his salary and provide the means to relieve the wants of suffering humanity have a right to know what has been done to solve problems and to relieve distress.

It is a pleasure to report that 69 temporary opportunities to work have been provided, and that in 11 cases permanent situations have been found; there have been given out 1,448 garments, 430 yards of cloth, 289 pairs of shoes, 124 hats, caps or bonnets, 689 orders for provisions, 140 orders for coal, 65 for wood, 33 for medicine, rent has been paid in 44 instances, transportation in 65; 11 persons have been aided to enter institutions and the secretary has made 1,097 calls and written 1,531 letters and postal cards during the year.

That is the tabulated report. It is cold and inexpressive. Something needs to be said about particular cases. Some such are indicated in the Treasurer's report of gifts received for special purposes. One item is \$55.00 from "a father for board for his son." Here was a small boy who was getting so bad that complaint was made to the City Marshal. He referred the case to our Secretary to investigate and report whether a plan could not be discovered by which so little a fellow could be helped without getting a court record. The result was that the boy was placed to board under careful supervision at a distance from his old temptations. The father faithfully paid his son's board, the boy seemed to come to a better understanding of right and wrong, and has now returned to his own home greatly improved in character.

Another item is \$70.00 "for a maternity case." This was where a young girl was about to become a mother, while friendless and repudiated by the father of her child. Seeking advice at this office she was provided for in a good



place of refuge, and the law invoked in her behalf. The result was that her betrayer paid her expenses until she could return to self-support. During the year twelve other young women in similar need turned hither for advice or aid. In some cases marriage was the result. In others the young mothers were helped to situations where they could earn support for themselves and their children; while a few were so wilful that they could not be helpfully advised.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has paid \$58.00 to our Secretary as its agent in this city. This sum covers his expense in dealing with 52 cases, involving 66 different children. Of these only 9 were cases of actual cruelty or neglect. But many of the others required considerable time and patience for investigation and final disposal. The finding of proper places to board infants and little children consumes much time. There is need for a special department of our work to supervise the boarding of children. Neither of the excellent Homes in this city is able to receive all whom their parents are desirous of placing. Neither of them can receive infants. If a well-trained woman could undertake the supervision of these little boarders, it would be a great comfort to their parents and a wonderful blessing to the children.

During the year our Secretary has attended 30 sessions of the Juvenile Court. He finds it advantageous to be present when the interests of children are considered even though the particular case under examination has not been introduced by himself. He takes pleasure in mentioning the hearty co-operation which he has received from all the court officers, the truant officers and the state inspector, in protecting the rights of children. A ruling of the court in one case has been widely commented on with warm approval. An Italian boy, arrested for a small offence, pleaded

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guilty, and was discharged without punishment. But while under questioning by Judge Stone he said that he was but 11 years of age, and that he was employed in one of the mills. The judge directed that investigation be made as to how he obtained a work certificate and who was responsible for his employment. The result was that an overseer was called into court for employing a child under 14 years of age. He showed that the boy had presented a certificate, and contended that that protected the employer. But the boy confessed that he had obtained the certificate from an older boy who had returned to Italy. Careful observation showed that he did not answer the description given in the certificate, being fully three inches shorter than the boy described. The decision of the judge was that as the law called for a fine from anyone who employed in a factory a child under 14 years of age, and this overseer had so employed this boy, the court had no discretion, but must fine the employer. The fine of ten dollars was paid, the little boy was sent to school, and overseers generally became observant of the children in their employ, so that forty or more who did not seem large enough to be at work were discharged. The Superintendent of Schools refuses to renew their work certificates until their parents or custodians bring satisfactory proof of their being old enough to meet the requirements of the law. More recently a woman has been fined for misrepresenting the age of her son in seeking from the school committee a work certificate. Thus the right of the children to a fair amount of schooling is defended.

Our laws in regulation of child labor seem to have been made for native-born Americans, the records of whose birth is easily presented. The violation of the laws is chiefly made by parents of foreign born children, and the presenting of fabricated statements is a temptation not easily re-

sisted. The newly-arrived immigrant has as yet no conception of the value of an education. To get return for his child's labor is his highest ambition, often his chief object in coming to America. Would it be an injustice to him, and would it not be a favor to his child, and for the advantage of the state, to insist that an educational qualification should be the prerequisite of employment? To be able to read and write in English and to know arithmetic as far as fractions would place the little foreigner more nearly on an equality with his American born competitor.

Our observation of cases of consumption compels us to ask if it is not time for Lawrence to join in the general movement towards its control. Experts now declare of tuberculosis that it is communicable, preventable and curable. That it is communicable is shown by cases noted by us during recent months, where children have been afflicted as the direct result of being housed, not to say bedded, with patients dying of the disease. That it is preventable is proved by the immunity from the disease of persons who have been kept from intimate association with the afflicted. That it is curable is illustrated by cases from this city which have received treatment at the State Sanatorium. Ought we not to educate public sentiment to ask that all cases of consumption be reported to the Board of Health, that simple instructions be scattered freely in various languages telling how to avoid spreading or contracting the disease, and that rooms, furniture and bedding which have been infected be thoroughly disinfected before use by other persons?

This is but a glance at the year's work, its problems, and the possibility of their solution. We would like to refer to the case of the "homeless man" and his relation to the community, of the "wife-deserter" and his neglected family, to the need of national laws applicable to the employment

of child labor and equalizing the opportunities of children throughout the country ; we would like to tell of the growing interest in the study of social questions, of the three schools recently opened in Boston, New York and Chicago for the special educating and training of workers in social and philanthropic agencies, of the increasing value and influence of the National Conference of Charities, and of the enthusiastic beginning of our own State Conference. But the temptation must be resisted.

We close with an expression of our appreciative thanks to the churches, the officers of the various departments of the city government, and the generous public for their cooperation in our work, and their ready gifts of money and material for carrying it on.





## TREASURER'S REPORT.

### SALARY FUND.

Balance on hand, Oct. 24, 1903 ....		\$ 687 79
Lawrence Lumber Company,..	\$ 10 00	
Lawrence Duck Company,.....	45 00	
Everett Mills,.....	120 00	
Pacific Mills, .....	375 00	
Atlantic Cotton Mills, ... ..	150 00	
Arlington Mill,.....	300 00	
George E. Kunhardt, .....	25 00	
Farwell Bleachery, .....	25 00	
Essex Company,.....	75 00	
Pemberton Company, ... ..	67 50	
Lawrence Gas Company,.. ..	75 00	
American Woolen Company...	145 00	1,412 50
Total,.. ..		2,100 29
Paid Salary of Secretary,.. ....		1,400 00
Balance on hand, Oct. 27, 1904		700 29

### RELIEF FUND.

Cash in hands of the Secretary, Oct. 1, 1903,	58 46
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### FROM CHURCHES.

First Free Baptist Church, ...	13 01
Second Baptist Church,.....	30 00
Second Baptist Church, Sun- day School, .....	21 00
Lawrence Street Congrega- tional Church, .....	100 16
Class in S. S. of Lawrence St. Congregational Church, ....	2 00
Trinity Cong'l Church,.....	70 80
Trinity Cong'l Church, Sun- day School,.....	17 28



South Congregational Church,	10 00	
United Cong'l Church,.....	6 00	
Ladies' Aid Society in River-		
side Cong'l Church, ....	10 00	
Grace Episcopal Church,.....	58 80	
St. John's Episcopal Church,	9 02	
First Methodist Church,.....	10 00	
Garden Street Methodist		
Church,.....	22 70	
United Presbyterian Church,..	20 00	
German Presbyterian Church,	15 00	
First Unitarian Society,.....	70 00	
First Universalist Society,.....	100 00	
South Church, Andover,.....	5 00	
Sunday School of South Ch.,		
Andover, ..... ..	11 47	
Primary Class in S. S. of Sem-		
inary Church, Andover, .. ..	5 00	607 24

## FROM FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Edward F. Searles,.....	100 00
Walter E. Parker,.....	50 00
William S. Whitney,.....	25 00
L. E. Locke,.....	25 00
George H. Woodman,.....	25 00
Mrs. J. H. Eaton, <i>in memoriam</i>	
of James H. Eaton,.....	25 00
Bicknell Bros., .....	25 00
F. C. McDuffie, .....	25 00
Samuel White, .....	25 00
John R. Poor,.....	25 00
Harry R. Dow,.....	20 00
James I. Milliken, .....	20 00
Hiram F. Mills, ....	15 00
Miss Ordway, .....	15 00
W. H. Gile & Co.,.....	10 00

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Mrs. Charles Martin, .....	10 00
Albert I. Couch,.....	10 00
George H. Hadley & Co.,.....	10 00
John P. Sweeney, .....	10 00
James Ingram, .....	10 00
Miss Alice G. Clark,. ....	10 00
Miss Emma E. Fallon,..... ..	10 00
Richard Carden,. ....	10 00
Henry K. Webster,.....	10 00
Walter H. Summersby, .....	10 00
O. T. Howe, .....	10 00
W. D. Currier, ..... ..	10 00
L. D. Whittier,.....	10 00
J. H. Horne & Sons Co.,.....	10 00
W. E. Rowell,.. ....	9 00
Miss Clara F. Prescott, .....	5 00
Anonymous,.....	5 00
Kirke W. Moses,.....	5 00
William D. Twiss, .....	5 00
Mrs. Gates M. Poore,.....	5 00
Mrs. John Richards,..... ..	5 00
Lewis P. Collins,..... ..	5 00
John S. Curnew, .....	5 00
Mrs. S. B. Richards,.....	5 00
Arthur E. Colby,.....	5 00
Joseph H. Safford,..... ..	5 00
H. L. Sherman, . .... .	5 00
J. R. Simpson,..... ..	5 00
William E. Wolcott,.... ..	5 00
Mahlon D. Currier,.....	5 00
A. B. Emmons,.....	5 00
Mrs. Hannah M. Barlow,.....	5 00
George W. Dinsmoor, .....	5 00
Miss Mary L. Saunders,.....	5 00
Seth Mitchell,... ..	5 00
Miss Leila M. Lamprey,.....	5 00

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C. W., .....	5 00
J. H. Champion, .....	5 00
Francis H. Silsbee, .....	5 00
Mrs. Kate F. Kimball, .....	5 00
Mrs. M. P. Houghton, .....	5 00
Ephraim Searle, .....	5 00
Perley D. Smith, .....	5 00
An unknown lady, .....	5 00
Albert I. Couch, .....	5 00
W. H. Merrill, .....	3 00
Miss Margaret Corkhill, .....	3 00
John D. Morrison, .....	3 00
John Wilkinson, .....	3 00
Miss Osgood, .....	2 00
F. H. Schwartz, .....	2 00
Mrs. A. M. Stahl, .....	2 00
No Name, .....	2 00
P. A. A., .....	2 00
John Hartley, .....	2 00
Hugo E. Dick, .....	2 00
O. E. Runnells, .....	2 00
Without Name, .....	2 00
E. K., .....	2 00
Mrs. W. E. Rowell, .....	2 00
F. H. Page, .....	2 00
George Houston, .....	2 00
Justin E. Varney, .....	2 00
Mrs. R. W. Wheelock, .....	2 00
Miss Carrie J. Pingree, .....	2 00
J. T., .....	2 00
A. Forrest Burnham, .....	2 00
D. C. Farr, .....	2 00
A. Locke & Co., .....	2 00
Miss Bertha Macurdy, .....	2 00
Arlington Co-op. Association, discount, .....	1 89

A. A. Caffrey, discount,.....	I 25	
Bernard Clark,.....	I 00	
A Universalist friend,.....	I 00	
John Marks,.....	I 00	
Mrs. Kincaid, ..... ..	I 00	
A Friend,..... ..	I 00	
Mrs. Conant, .....	I 00	
Charles Braithwaite, .....	I 00	
Anonymous,..... ..	I 00	
Cash,..... ..	I 00	
Undesignated, .....	I 00	
Miss A. M. Hutchinson,.....	I 00	
Miss Sarah L. Peckover,.....	I 00	
William Robinson,..... ..	I 00	
John Haigh, ..... ..	I 00	
George Lord & Son, discount,	87	
J. F. Sullivan, receipted bill,..	25	801 26

## FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Citizen's Fuel Supply Association,.....	302 20	
State Aid for Certain Persons,	222 00	
William Young,.....	72 00	
For Maternity Case, .....	70 00	
A father for board of his son,..	55 00	
Estate of William Merrill, ....	41 00	
Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,	58 00	
A father for board of his daughter, .....	35 00	
Charles A. DeCosta, .....	22 00	
Miss E. C. Putnam,.....	10 00	
Rev. J. M. Portal,.....	6 00	
J. I. Milliken,..... ..	5 25	
Miss Ordway, ..... ..	5 00	
John P. Walworth, ... ..	5 00	
A mother for board of a child,	8 00	

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Mrs. H. L. Marston, .....	4 20	
Miss Isabel Chapman, . . . . .	4 00	
For an Aged Couple, ..... .	2 00	
Justin E. Varney, .....	2 00	
E. A. Demars, .....	2 00	
Boston & Maine Railroad, ....	1 40	
Mary Welch, ..... .	1 00	
William E. Wolcott, .....	1 00	
For Special Need, .....	1 00	
For an Aged Couple, ..... .	1 00	
For Hospital Case, .....	1 00	
F. H. Page, ..... .	1 00	938 81
Returned by Beneficiaries, ..		211 50
Witness Fees, ..... .		1 80
		<hr/>
Total, .....		\$2,619 07

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Printing, Stationery and Of- fice Expenses, .....	154 50	
Telephone Service, ..... .	49 24	
Loans to Beneficiaries, .....	80 35	
Bills for Food, Fuel, Rent, Transportation, Etc., .....	1,982 62	
Balance in hands of Secretary, Sept. 30, 1904, . . . . .	352 36	
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Total, .....		2,619 07

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Lawrence, Mass., October 27, 1904.

Accounts and vouchers for the above examined this day  
and found correct.

H. L. SHERMAN, Auditor.



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# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

## — OF THE —

# LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

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### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

### ARTICLE II.—LOCATION.

This association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### ARTICLE III.—PURPOSE.

The purpose of this association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the city of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

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## BY-LAWS.

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### FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

### SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

## THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be *ex-officio* Secretary.

## FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

## FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

## SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership may be terminated by vote at the annual meeting.

## SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alterations being given in the call for said meeting.



## APPENDIX A.

*Report of the Office Work of the Lawrence City Mission, from  
October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904.*

Totals call at office,.....	3,739
Applications for relief (139 from non residents) .....	2,429
Applications for work,.....	223
Calls for consultation or advice,....	1,087
Temporary work found.....	69
Permanent work found.....	11
Garments given away .....	1,448
Yards of cloth given ..	430
Pairs of shoes given.....	289
Hats given.....	124
Orders for provisions given.....	698
Orders for coal .....	140
Orders for wood .....	65
Orders for medicine.....	33
Rent paid.....	44
Transportation provided.....	65
Aided to enter institutions.....	11
Calls made by the Secretary.....	1,097
Letters and postals written.....	1,531

## APPENDIX B.

*Report of New Cases Presented for Consideration at the Office of  
the Lawrence City Mission during the year from  
October 1, 1903 to September 30, 1904.*

### NATIVITY.

United States (white).....	42.
United States (colored).....	1.

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British-American.....	12.
English .....	17.
French.....	0.
German.....	1.
Italian.....	.5
Irish.....	21.5
Polish or Russian.....	3.
Scandinavian.....	1.
Scotch .....	3.
Spanish.....	0.
Other countries.....	3.
	<hr/>
Total .....	105.

## EDUCATION,

Can read and write.....	84
Can neither read nor write.....	21

## MARITAL STATE

Married couples.....	62
Widows.....	10
Deserted wives.....	14
Single women.....	7
Deserted husbands and widowers.....	5
Single men .....	6
Orphaned or abandoned children...	0
Divorced or separated (legally).....	1

## CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Abandonment of children by parents.....	0
Accident.....	4
Imprisonment of bread winner.....	2
Insanity .....	0
Insufficient earnings.....	16
Intemperance .....	3

Lack of employment.....	19
No male support.....	11
Physical defects.....	0
Roving disposition.....	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency.....	0
Sickness and old age.....	20

## DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief.....	4
Should have temporary relief. ...	53
Needing work rather than relief .....	10
Should have indoor relief.....	1
Should have transportation from city.....	5
Should be disciplined.....	2
Not requiring aid.....	30











“Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity.”

“The charity which is the most effectual is that which is the most practical.”

“That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.”

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

---

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION,  
in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of  
for the purposes of the Mission, for which  
the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a  
sufficient discharge.